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Farm · Home · School



THE MACDONALD LASSIE
BY REX WOODS



Biting Off What We Can Chew

"It is easier to organize a society than it is to make it work," declared Dr. K. W. Neatby, Director of Science Service for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at the first meeting of the Eastern Canadian Society of Agronomy. "We must have a clearly defined purpose, and then see to it that our purpose is achieved—or fold up."

Anyone with experience in working with groups should appreciate the truth of Dr. Neatby's remarks. We all know of organizations which were formed to serve a useful purpose, but which are not really trying to do anything. Some of them may have succeeded in their original job and then not bothered to find anything else to do, but kept on meeting largely out of habit.

Others have been unable to accomplish anything because they started out with grandiose aims, and refused to bother with the things they might have done.

Luckily, we have other groups that decided at the beginning what they wanted to do, and have gone ahead to do it. It may have been just a small job at first—something they could handle quite easily, and which gave them experience and confidence, and gave people satisfaction in working together. But often it has grown to something big.

For example, many local field crop improvement associations have planted demonstration plots of different varieties of grain or mixtures of forage crops, to discover how they behaved under local conditions. Some of these groups found that their first job showed them others that needed to be done. They decided that fertilizer demonstrations were needed, and later that it would be a good idea to test various rotations, and then to try different methods of cultivation, and to go on to work with weed and insect control.

Starting from a small beginning, some of these groups have become involved in a chain reaction that has improved field crops, pastures, livestock, and handling and marketing of farm products, and resulted in tremendous progress in their communities and a greatly improved standard of living. And still they strive for more.

Dr. Neatby would undoubtedly agree that a group's purpose is never fully achieved—that with each step up

the ladder the horizon recedes, so that after the original goal is reached endless possibilities still loom ahead. But at the same time we entirely agree with him on the need for clear-out objectives that we have a reasonable chance of reaching.

Say a group chooses soil conservation for its goal. Unless it breaks that broad objective down into parts that it can handle, the group might as well fold up right away.—it has no chance of reaching its goal in one big step, no matter how fine a resolution it may pass.

But if it chooses soil conservation as its ultimate objective, and then plans a workable long term program leading toward this end, it has a reasonable chance of success.

From the example of the field crop association developing an everbroadening program until it reached the general soil conservation level we can get an idea of the type of program that could be planned—something that could be set up and worked out one part at a time, until the whole structure has been erected. But if this had been originally conceived with soil conservation as the long term objective and the various projects as steps leading up to it, there would probably have been less waste effort.

When we set up an objective we need to ask the question: "Just what does this involve?" and after answering that question in detail: "What can we do about these things?" then "How can we do it?" and finally: "Where can we start with the greatest chance of success?"

If we follow this procedure, with the help of common sense and adequate information, followed by honest, intelligent effort, we have a reasonable chance of reaching our original broad objective—no matter how high it may be. And there's even a possibility that we may be able to go far beyond what we once thought was the end of the road.

Our Cover Picture

This is a field laboratory of the Provincial Plant Protection Division, and is situated at St. Martin just north of Montreal. Some of the work accomplished at this and other similar stations is described on page 13.

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It's Happening Here!

by J. S. Cram

ARTHUR Henderson has 400 acres of land, half of it cleared. But he is not a big potato grower like many of his neighbours. He hasn't a tractor. Nor has he buildings to handle the number of livestock his land would carry.

Until recently he hadn't much idea of what he could do to improve his lot. There seemed to be so many things to hold him back. The poor returns from run-down fields kept him from investing in the buildings and equipment and livestock and fertilizers needed to grow potatoes profitably and to build up his land.

Then suddenly Arthur Henderson was offered a chance beyond his wildest dreams. A proposition was made to him—one that sounded too good to be true.

Arthur Henderson is one of 60 farmers who have agreed to take part in a new program for speeding up the application of science to farming. Their farms are to be the show windows used to sell conservation methods to other farmers.

After studying it thoroughly to make sure there was no catch, he agreed to take the first step.

That set things in motion. Plans were drawn up for the virtual reconstruction of his farm—plans that considered the types of soil, the lie of the land and the needs of the family. While these plans were being drawn up in consultation with Henderson, every aspect was discussed fully; and then an agreement was drawn up. It stated that in return for certain considerations Mr. Henderson would follow a specified program of farming and woodlot management. He signed.

Then the "certain considerations" began to appear. Surveyors went to work with transits and stakes, followed by big machines that laid out a rolling 30 acre field on the contour and put in two diversion ditches to keep water from washing down the slopes. Another 300 acres was mapped for the under-drainage it needed to make it productive; 7,000 feet of tile were scheduled to go in this fall, along with an outlet ditch.

There are still many things left to be done before the farm will correspond with the plans. There's a livestock watering pond to dig in the permanent pasture near the buildings. There are rocks and ledges to dynamite or bulldoze out of the way. There are plans for cropping to follow—liming, manuring and fertilizing, crop rotation and forest management. But now that Henderson knows what he wants to do, and can secure expert advice and heavy equipment, these jobs don't seem so difficult.

Confident that he can hoist his returns, Mr. Henderson



Big machines to help the farmer

plans to install electricity and buy a tractor in the spring. Although his soil is not ideal for potatoes he has learned that, with proper fertilization and management, he can grow them economically. And through building up his livestock and making good use of the manure he can permanently increase the fertility of his land.

This is not a fairy tale. Nor is the locale the United States, where things almost as strange have occurred nor is it the West, where anything is likely to happen. Nor is it wealthy Ontario.

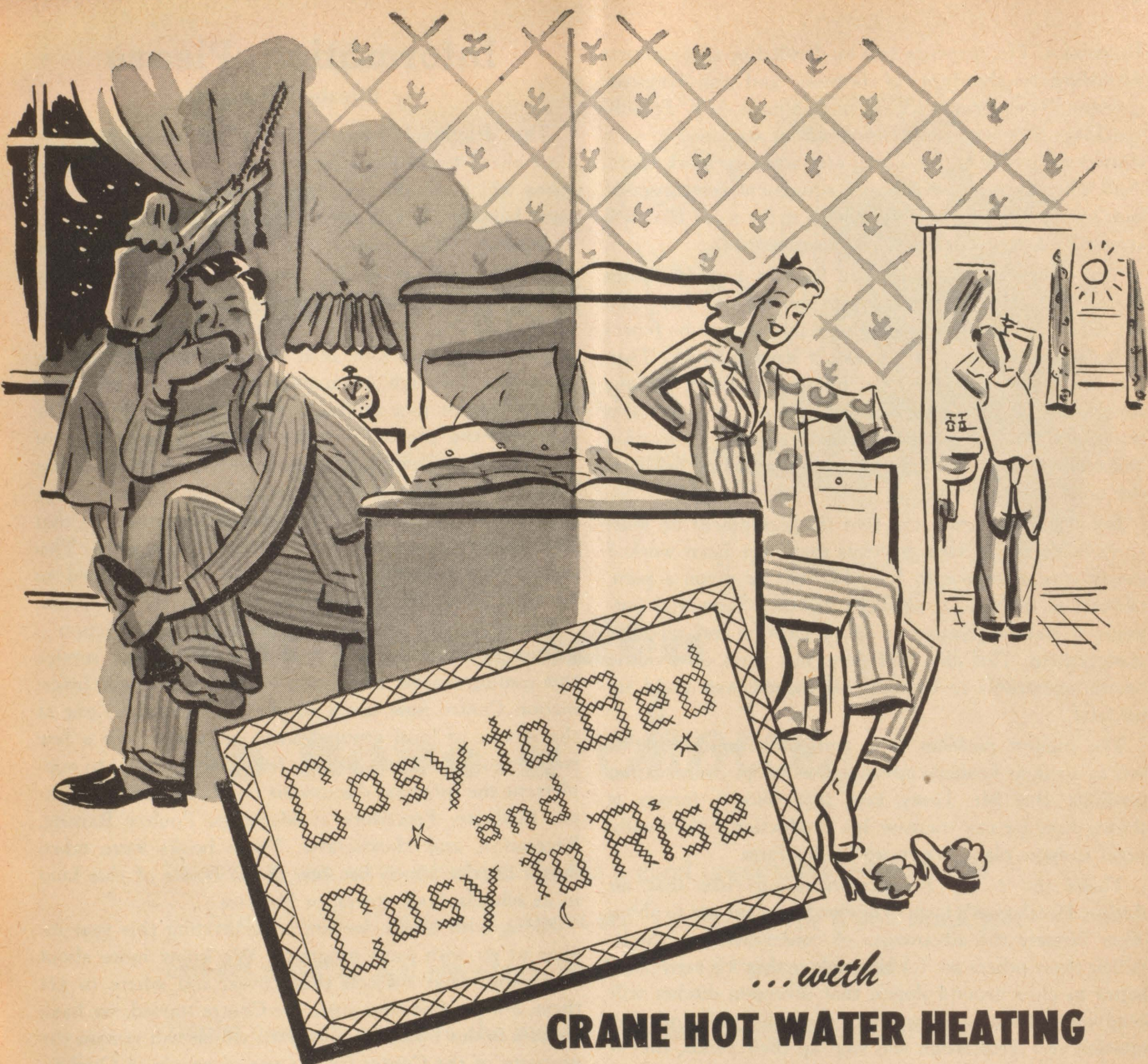
Arthur Henderson's farm is in New Brunswick at Armand, in Carleton County. And he is just one of 60 farmers who are co-operating with the Department of Agriculture in a demonstration of conservation farming.

Plans for reconstruction of 30 farms have already been drawn up, and work has already been done on several besides Henderson's. Scattered throughout the potato-growing areas of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties, these projects will serve as show windows to sell conservation methods to other farmers in the region.

Most Intensive in Canada

This is the most intensive program of conservation education so far undertaken anywhere in Canada. It is being handled by Craig R. Leuty, conservation engineer for the N.B. agricultural engineering service. Under this scheme, help and advice are being sought from other services in the N.B. department. Soils men, potato specialists, livestock experts and field crop and pasture authorities will all make their contribution of practical and scientific knowledge. Then this is all related to a particular farm, and tied up in a plan for the farmer to follow.

Although started in the part of the Saint John Valley where farming is most highly specialized, this program is to be expanded gradually until it covers all of New



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Information, Please

by Elizabeth Loosley

Brunswick. The province will be divided up into districts according to the type of farming and the language spoken—New Brunswick is now almost half French-speaking. A conservation expert will be stationed in each district to handle the planning and advisory work there. And when farmers need heavy equipment for conservation work they will be able to rent it for a fee that will cover the cost of operation and maintenance.

With this heavy equipment farmers can do things that would otherwise be next to impossible. They can get rid of such bugbears as old rock piles and stone fences that cut-up their land and make it hard to work. They can drain wet areas, level out hummocky fields, remove rock ledges, clear stumps and break land, and dig farm reservoirs. And they can cut future costs of cultivation and control water erosion by laying out rolling fields on the contour.

But before a farmer can rent this equipment he must agree to follow certain practices that have been worked out in consultation with him. He will be given a plan, tailored to the special needs of his own farm and outlining a suitable system of crop, pasture and woodlot management. This plan will show him ways of dividing up his operations to stabilize his income and build up his land.

The biggest problem is to convince farmers that it will be to their financial advantage to adopt conservation methods. But Mr. Leuty says that once a farmer is shown how he can increase his production he's usually eager to have plans drawn up for his farm.

That's the reason for demonstrations like that on Arthur Henderson's farm. They've been laid out to show other farmers the advantages of conservation methods. When these others see for themselves that it's easier and better to plow around slopes, that diversion ditches will keep water from washing away their top soil, and that rotation and fertilization will step up their yields, they'll ask to be included in the program.

Within a few years, Mr. Leuty hopes, most New Brunswick farmers will be following conservation methods.



Trees will go on this steep slope.

That delightful "summer feeling" of having plenty of time ahead to do just whatever you like, is over! Those plans which should have been made in the spring (but were happily shelved during the summer time) loom up appallingly. The children are back at school. Gardens must be made ready for the winter. Farm Forums, Women's Institutes, Community Schools are meeting again.

The Information Centre at Macdonald College is busy again too, although its summer was far from idle. One of the biggest jobs of the Centre comes up during the summer—the preparations for moving a large part of its material to Camp Laquemac in the Laurentians. After packing and shipping the books and pamphlets to camp, they had to be arranged (in makeshift quarters) so that the campers could use them easily and quickly. This meant that a number of signs had to be planned in advance, to guide readers and brighten up the room.

The rest of the time has been spent on our collection—getting it in better shape to give more efficient service this coming season. After two years of work, the Information Centre now has a supply of material to put at the service of local groups. Some of it went out a few weeks ago, to a Short Course for Gaspé people, to supplement the informal discussions on Co-operation, Written Publicity, Procedure at Meetings, Poultry Raising, Recreation, and Handicrafts. These books were taken into a district which has few or no books of this kind in its schools, book stores, or libraries.

Along with books, we are concentrating this year on films to go with local programs. We know more about films now, what subjects they cover, and where to get them. For the first time since the Centre started, we have an item in our budget to buy films which will remain the property of the Centre for the use of people in Quebec. A new catalogue of films and filmstrips in the Centre will be ready within the next few weeks.

Again, this year, we are publishing the Speakers' Pool, to help groups find outside speakers for their programs. We have also added films, books and radio programs to the suggested topics, in the hope that there are groups which will want to study some subjects more thoroughly.

All through the summer months, we have been receiving letters—requests for information on technical agriculture, for help in program planning. The Quebec Women's Institute with their study plan on Denmark, is one organization which was foresightedly planning well ahead for its coming season.

And so the Information Centre is looking forward to another busy year, an integral part of the steady progress being made, through local organizations, towards better and happier communities in those "important areas which lie outside the big cities".

Send your requests for help in solving your community problems to the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, Quebec.

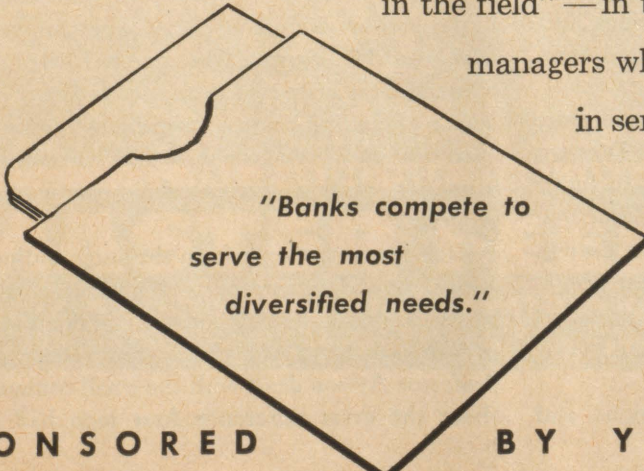


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A Gaspé Get-Together

Learning by doing appealed to the people of Gaspé; and they want another short course where they can study their problems together, and decide how to tackle them.

EVEN before the Gaspé short course at Fort Haldimand Camp had wound up, the students were already planning for another course next year. They went as far as figuring out ways in which they could help to promote the next one.

"We needed new ideas, and we've certainly been getting them," said Harley Robertson of Maria, who was elected president of the group. "This business of doing things for ourselves, instead of just sitting and listening, has helped us a lot in learning how to tackle jobs back home."

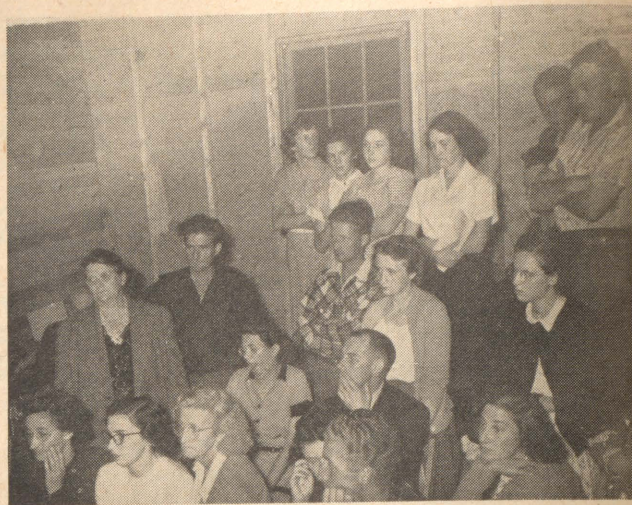
Located within sight of the point where Jacques Cartier is supposed to have made his first landing in North America, the five-day short course drew as many as 120 people for some sessions, with a full-time nucleus of about 30 who came from a territory stretching over 150 miles along the coast. It gave Gaspésians a chance to discuss their farm and community problems with others, under expert leadership; and to learn how to organize recreation, how to do handicrafts, how to plan programs and conduct meetings, how to lead discussions, and how to publicize their activities.

The course was organized by Floyd F. Griesbach, Quebec Farm Forum Secretary, in co-operation with the Adult Education Service of Macdonald College and with financial aid from the Youth Training Service of the Quebec Department of Youth and Welfare.

The agricultural end of the program was largely focussed on poultry. Talks and demonstrations by Dr. N. Nikolaiczuk of Macdonald College covered all aspects of production and marketing of poultry so well that they gripped the interest of those who had no poultry, as well as those who were in the business. Even a demonstration of egg grading drew close attention as Dr. Nikolaiczuk showed a crowd of seventy what eggs of various ages and conditions looked like when strongly lighted from behind, and explained why they looked like that.

Sessions on organizing and administering community activities were led by Professor H. R. C. Avison, Director of Adult Education at Macdonald College, and included actual meetings where students conducted business arising out of the camp sessions. Mrs. H. R. C. Avison drew a large group of mothers for a discussion on parent education, and also led a group of younger people in considering the things that influence a child's growth and development.

Floyd Griesbach led the co-operative discussions, and



Seeing what's inside the egg.

also gave training in recreation, with the students taking turns in passing on their new-found ideas to the larger groups that came in for the evening programs. J. S. Cram conducted the publicity sessions, in which students wrote advance and follow-up stories, practised personal promotion, and learned how to secure the co-operation of newspapers and radio stations.

A course which drew a special following was the one on handicrafts. Miss May Birch, handicraft instructress for the Quebec Women's Institutes, with the help of Miss Dawn Huckins and Miss Shirley Soule, taught weaving, leather work and shellcraft.

The small group method of discussion was used with considerable success under the leadership of Rev. Ernest Reed, Anglican archdeacon of Gaspé. Most of the discussions were based on films, the groups being asked to answer questions concerning the applicability of points brought out in the film, under local conditions, and to suggest ways of tackling problems of the type shown in the film.

Stressed Group Study

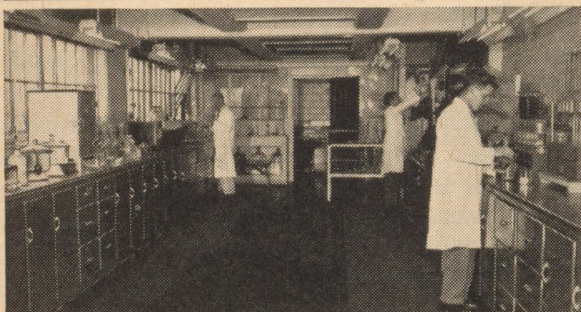
The agronome for Gaspé county, Z. Belanger, took an active part in discussing farm problems and suggesting solutions. He particularly stressed the advantage of farmers organizing into groups to study their local situations and finding ways of improving them, with the co-operation of their agronome; and he strongly urged the formation of farm forums, following a regular weekly program.

Each evening people from the surrounding countryside flocked into the camp to see films, hear talks, take part in discussions and enjoy community singing, group games and folk dancing. At the first of these open sessions Professor Avison dealt with the small community. Telling about the great difference four men had made to life

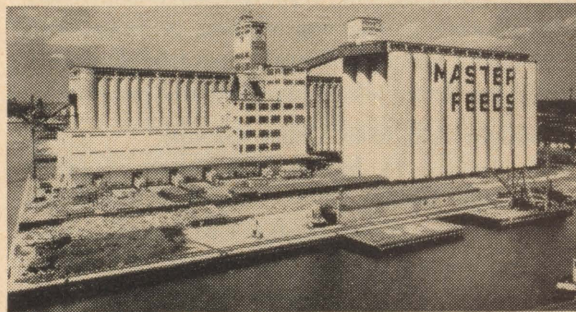


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in a certain small village he pointed out the contribution that participants in the short course could make in their own districts.

At a third interesting session Dr. E. Fortier of Gaspé described the Blue Cross health service, explaining how it enabled hospitals to secure the equipment they needed, and helped patients to secure the treatment they required.

The arrangements for accommodations and meals were handled by Mrs. Ernest Reed, and were so satisfactory that one student, when asked if he knew of any good reasons for coming to the course, included "the fine eats" on his list.

Local arrangements for the course were made by a committee with Kingsley Suddard, president of the Douglas West Farmers' Club, as chairman, Mrs. Clifford Patterson, president of the Gaspé County Women's Institutes, as vice-chairman, Mrs. Richard Miller, secretary of the Gaspé County W.I. as secretary, and Austin Miller, secretary of the farmers' club as registrar.

One of the most interesting points about this course is the story behind it—a story that shows how a group faced with failure went on to success. The Douglas West Farmers' Club had first planned to hold a short course in 1948. But not enough applications were received to justify all the work and expense involved in such a course.

Instead of accepting this as a sign that there was no demand for this course, the club executive concluded they hadn't gone about the organization properly, and they decided that a successful course could be staged in 1949 if they did a better job of planning and promotion.

Sought Aid from Other Groups

First, they decided to include a number of other groups in the sponsorship. They held joint meetings with the Gaspé county officers of the Q.W.I., representatives of the Haldimand, Sandy Beach, York, Wakeham and L'Anse aux Cousins branches of the W.I., the Douglastown Farmers' Club, the Douglastown Women's Circle, and the Gaspé, Wakeham and York Branches of the Anglican Young People's Association.

This large group, which represented men and women, Protestant and Catholic, town and country, youth and maturity, laid plans for a large scale publicity campaign, following suggestions made by the Quebec Farm Forum Secretary. The committee first drew up a mailing list of key people in the English-speaking settlements from the tip of the peninsula to Maria. Personal letters were sent to the clergy in each place and to rural and town leaders, describing the course and soliciting their co-operation in spreading information about it. They also sent circulars prepared by the Quebec Farm Forum Secretary, and suggesting ways in which they could help effectively.

This initial publicity was followed up later by sending copies of programs and registration forms to people on the mailing list, which had been swelled by adding



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names which had been sent in by the people first contacted.

The publicity committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Allan Eden of Wakeham, undertook additional tasks such as preparing releases for newspapers and radio stations, and having slides advertising the course presented in Gaspé theatres.

Then the committee had what seems practically a stroke of genius; it asked for small financial contributions from interested groups. This meant that the members of each of these groups discussed the course, and a great many people learned what it involved. Also, having contributed financially to the course, people were likely to see that they got something worth while out of it.

That they did get something from it was indicated by the request that another course be organized for next year, covering a still larger territory and with additional sponsors, to make it thoroughly representative of the Gaspé.

Mustard to Stem Erosion

As an emergency move to head off erosion of 1,000 fire-denuded acres of the Los Angeles City watershed, helicopters are dropping thousands of mustard seeds. The seeds take root quickly, checking surface runoff and promoting ground seepage.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

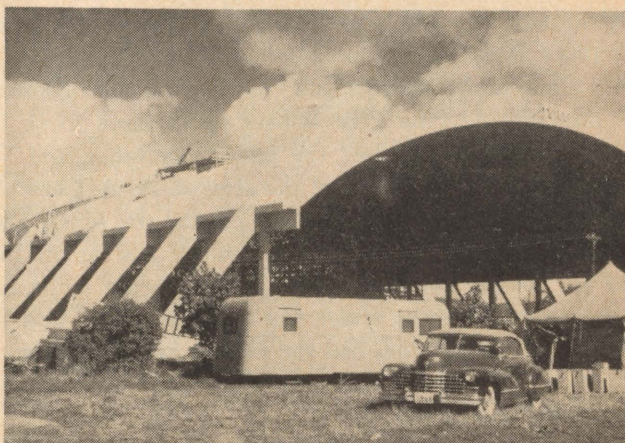
At the Quebec Fair

"All roads lead to Quebec Fair" and in fitting tribute to the people who build these roads, this year's edition of the Provincial Exhibition was dedicated to the Department of Roads of the Provincial Government. Not as many people as usual used the roads leading to the fair, however. Probably just about as many out of town people came to Quebec as in former years, but local residents, partly due to occasional rain, partly to a rumoured strike among bus drivers, did not turn up in their usual numbers. The fair itself, however, was well up to standard, and livestock and other entries were well up in quantity and high in quality.

The fire which destroyed the Coliseum late last winter was responsible for the erection of a new Agricultural Building during the summer months, and, although not quite finished when the Fair opened, the new building was open and in use. It has been planned specifically for show purposes, and its arrangements for livestock judging, for poultry and rabbit showing, and for displays of horticultural products, are far superior to those in the old building which was also used as a hockey rink and general auditorium. These activities will be housed, in future, in a new and very modern structure which is being built not far away.

All the space in the Industrial Building was taken up again this year, and many of the governmental departments had displays emphasizing their work. Conspicuous among these, and a real crowd-stopper, was the exhibit of the Department of Colonization, showing the work accomplished so far in north-western Quebec. Parishes already established, those in prospect, etc. were all indicated on a huge model complete with miniature houses, churches, saw-mills etc. and with a goodly sprinkling of model animals in the wilder portions of the district. An electric train complete with all conceivable accessories ran constantly throughout the area, much to the delight of the crowds who jammed the exhibit.

The display of the Department of Roads took up one entire side of the Agriculture Building, and the attention it received well repaid the weeks of work that must have gone into its preparation. Depicting a section of the province, one saw at one end the virgin forest through which a road was being built. Working out of labour camps, workers cut down trees, bulldozers cleared a track, and behind them followed all the many types of road-building machinery until finally, at the far end of the exhibit, was a model town with the finished highway,



This new structure will replace the old Coliseum, which in turn will be replaced by a brand-new Agriculture Building at the Quebec Fair Grounds.

complete with white stripe, running through it.

Livestock judging went on under the open roof of the new building, and the traditional cattle parade, held in the same building, gave the crowd estimated at about 2,000 an opportunity to see the animals at close quarters. Here also were held the opening ceremonies of the Merit Agricole celebrations, when all those who had won medals were presented with their awards.

Livestock Classes

An innovation in the **Holstein** classes was the club entry from Victoriaville. Members of the Boisfrances Holstein club brought 50 head as a club exhibit, all animals that had won at the Victoriaville Fair. The idea originated with Hector Beliveau, agronome, and Real Proulx, fieldman, as a means whereby their farmers could bring out a worthwhile exhibit, and share expenses.

There were 135 head of Holsteins out to be placed by Ray Wilson, president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. P. E. Alaine of Victoriaville had the senior and grand championship on Raymondale Carfax, and reserve went to Philippe and Albert Pepin's Arthavic Alcartra Royal. The Jean Bosco Institute had the junior and reserve grand championship on Montview Tatters Abberkerk.

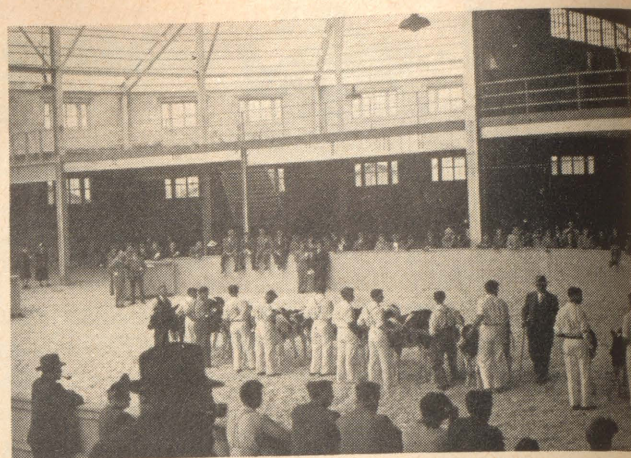
Competition was keen in females and Mistress Becky was made senior and grand champion for Brown Corporation. Albert Pepin had the reserve and W. F. McLeod of Thetford Mines had the junior champion.

Ayrshires were judged by P. D. McArthur of Howick,

who had 150 head to place in the various classes. Once again J. P. Beauchemin had the senior and grand championship on St. Blain Henry 3rd, while the College of Levis showed the reserve senior and grand champion. The College also had the senior and grand champion female, Levis Champion and Roland Pigeon had Vercheres Claudia 5th for reserve grand. Levis College won all but two of the group classes.

The growing popularity of the **Jersey** breed is shown by the fact that 100 head were out at Quebec this year, Stephan Boily doing the judging. A. E. Couture had senior and grand championship on Domino Springmount Contestant and Pine Tree Valiant was reserve for J. P. Dubuc. Couture also had the junior champion, and V. Lemay of St. Hyacinthe had the reserve. A. A. Carson's Weeping Willow Gift's Dorothy carried the senior and grand championship ribbons for A. A. Carson in the female classes, Lemay's senior yearling being made reserve grand. Reserve senior was a Lemay entry, and E. Hebert, St. Hyacinthe, had the reserve junior champion. Couture won three of the group classes, the others going to Carson and Lemay.

Canadians were the most numerous with 175 head on display, probably the largest showing ever seen in one

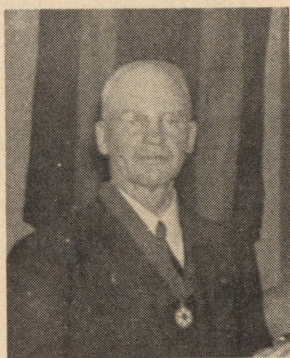


Judging went on in the new building, even though the roof wasn't all on. The poultry and rabbit show was on the second floor, part of which can be seen in the upper right hand corner of the picture.

place in the province, and were judged by Adrien Morin, formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Albani Nichols of La Presentation had the junior and grand champion, and O. A. Fowler the senior and reserve grand. In females the Provincial Farm School had senior and grand championships, and all but one of the group classes.

Agricultural Merit Winners

Louis Tremblay, of Normandin in Roberval County, led fourteen other contestants in this year's Agricultural Merit Competition to win the Gold Medal, the cash prize, and the title of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit. Following old-established custom, his awards were presented at a mammoth banquet held at Quebec during fair week, at which were present many of the other farmers who had been competing either for gold, silver or bronze medals for outstanding farming practices. Judges who scored his operations during the latter part of the summer gave him a total of 927½ points out of a possible 1,000.



Mr. Tremblay.

Mr. Tremblay took up his present farm in 1917, settling on a 160-acre tract about half of which had been previously cleared. Now, after thirty years of unremitting labour, all but 30 acres are cleared, drained and in cultivation. All his buildings, including the farm home, he built himself, and he had a lot of drainage work to do before his farm could reach the state in which it is now, recognized as one of the best dairy farms of the district.

His dairy herd consists of between 55 and 60 head of registered Ayrshires, all on R.O.P., and he keeps a couple

of brood sows, selling 40 or 50 pigs each year through the local co-operative, of which he is a charter member. Mrs. Tremblay has charge of a flock of some 150 laying hens and looks after the farm garden. His cropping plan is simple; he grows some 50 acres of oats and barley with the rest of the farm in meadow and pasture. He has been making grass silage for some years, storing it in two silos with capacities of 150 and 175 tons respectively. He is a firm believer in mechanization and his farm is well equipped.

Mr. and Mrs. Tremblay have managed to keep their family near them. They have seven children. One married



Minister of Agriculture Barre adjusts the collar of the Gold Medal on Mr. Tremblay at the traditional Merit Agricole banquet.



Part of the platform party who welcomed and congratulated those who received silver and bronze medals at this year's Agricultural Merit celebrations.

son is living at home with his wife and helps his father on the home farm—the other sons are all married and are all established on farms of their own not far from home. Mr. Tremblay takes an active interest in local affairs, is director of the agricultural society and mayor of the Parish of Normandin.

Honourary Decorations

It is also the custom, when decorating the Agricultural Merit winners, to nominate as Commanders several individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the science of agriculture in Quebec. This year, all these awards went to men who had taken an active part in the founding or in the early operations of the U.C.C.

Irene Duguay of Dunham was one of these. Forced to leave his farm in the Lake St. John district during the hard times of the early thirties, Mr. Duguay managed

to re-establish himself at Dunham, with the help of the Farm Credit Board. He was given a great reception by the crowd when it was announced that his thirteen children had made him a grandfather forty-seven times.

Ulysse Boulianne, another U.C.C. pioneer, was not to be outdone, for when he was presented for his decoration he proudly announced that he was the father of nineteen children and has fifty-two grandchildren. He was instrumental in getting the U.C.C. off to a good start in his home district of Jonquiere, and has always been active in its affairs and in all other organizations which exist to help farmers improve their business.

Ephrem Ostiguy of Rougemont and Damien Nevey of St. Ambroise de Kildare are two farmers who have been in the U.C.C. since it began, and were also honoured for their long association with the organization. Alcide Roy of Danville, remarkably active and alert at the age of eighty-four, some years ago passed his farm at St. George de Windsor on to his son to manage. This son, who is now in possession, is the fourth generation of Roys to occupy the same farm, each one of them having taken possession when his father reached the age of sixty.

Cure Moreau, for twenty-five years chaplain of the U.C.C., is one of those priests who have had so much success in opening up the colonization areas of this province. During his forty years of service to farmers in the outlying areas, he has established one colonization parish, Nedelec, has been active in organizing credit unions and co-operatives in Temiscamingue, and at present is particularly interested in electricity co-operatives. It is interesting to note that Cure Moreau traces his ancestry, through eleven generations, to Canada's first farmer, Louis Hebert.

Federation President Speaks On Financing National Radio

Money required by the Canadian Broadcasting Commission for operation and development of national radio might be provided by earmarking the amounts collected by the government from sales tax on radios and radio equipment, declared H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in presenting the Federation's brief on national radio to the Royal Commission on Arts, Letters and Sciences.

Mr. Hannam had been asked his views on the question of increasing the present radio license fee in Canada from \$2.50 to \$5. He said that theoretically the increase in license fees might be the correct way to raise the funds needed, but that he felt that it would be impractical and unwise.

In this connection, he voiced the opinion that the public of Canada had never yet been given a proper briefing on the importance and need of the maintenance of the national radio system. The CFA brief to the commission had been strongly in support of national radio and the present CBC set-up. Mr. Hannam said

many farmers had an appreciation of the national system because of the excellent services being rendered to agriculture. But many others, as well as many citizens generally, did not appreciate the value of the national system because they had never been properly told about it. What was needed was a good public relations job for national radio.

Mr. Hannam also suggested that the needed funds could be provided by subsidies, but if so, should be done by parliamentary statute on a permanent basis. He declared that to raise funds needed by expansion of advertising on the networks or to go into the competitive field in advertising, with private stations, was unwise and contrary to the real objective of national radio.

In his remarks before the commission Mr. Hannam declared that private radio stations had for the most part a good record of community service, but that the position of private stations in the national radio field must remain subsidiary and complementary to the national system, if the true interests of the public were to be served.

Efficiency in Milk Production

by R. l'Ecuyer

There is considerable variation in costs of production for market milk between the two years of the survey in the region of Montreal. A much greater variation exists in the cost of production between herds included in this study. In order to bring out clearly the factors responsible for these variations in costs, we divided the market milk farms into three distinctive groups, based on the cost of production per hundredweight. Within the 108 farms for the year of 1947-48, there were 38 showing costs of production below \$3.50 per hundredweight. The second group represented 52 farms producing milk within a range of \$3.50 to \$4.50; while for the remaining 18 herds, costs of production were above \$4.50 per 100 pounds of milk. In table 1, on group comparison, a marked difference is noted in costs for feed, labour, and other expenses between each group for the production of a hundredweight of milk.

Table 1—Group Comparison—Montreal 1947-48.

Item of expense	Cost per hundredweight of milk		
	Low Cost Below \$3.50	Medium Cost \$3.50 to \$4.50	High Cost above \$4.50
Feed & Pasture.....	\$2.06	\$2.36	\$3.02
Labour	1.13	1.32	1.67
Remaining Costs	1.20	1.39	1.99
Total Cost	\$4.39	\$5.07	\$6.68

A much wider difference is observed in feed costs, \$2.36 to \$3.02 for the medium and high-cost group, against an average of only \$2.06 per hundred pounds of milk in the low-cost group. The most important factor which accounts for this variation in costs between the three groups is the average production between herds.

The average production per cow is 7,830 pounds in the low-cost group compared to 6,950 for the medium-cost herds and an average yield of only 6,335 pounds within the herds of the high-cost group.

Table 2—Group Comparison—Montreal 1947-1948

Item of expense	Cost per hundredweight of milk		
	Low Cost — \$3.50	Medium Cost \$3.50 to \$4.50	High Cost \$4.50 +
Number of herds	38	52	18
No. Animal units (avg.)	26	25	24.5
Number Cows (avg.)	20	19	18
Production (avg.)	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Per Herd	158,335	133,390	113,715
Per Cow	7,830	6,950	6,335
Per Animal unit	6,092	5,319	4,570

The thirty-eight herds in the low-cost group also have a larger volume of production in that there is an average of 20 cows per herd with a total production of 158,335 pounds of milk. Medium and high-cost herds have fewer cows per herd, 19 and 18 cows respectively, and a reduction in volume of 133,390 pounds for the 52 farms in the medium-cost, compared to only 113,715 in the high-cost group.

The volume of milk produced per herd, as well as the

average production per cow, shows an important relation as to the hours required along with labour costs in the production of each hundredweight of milk. Labour costs, as given in table 1, are \$1.13 in low-cost herds, \$1.32 in medium-cost herds, and \$1.67 per 100 pounds amongst the high-cost herds. Remaining costs for milk production also gave a marked increase per hundredweight between the three groups. Total costs of production, which include feed, labour, and other costs, show a much larger margin between high-cost and medium-cost herds than that given between medium and low-cost farms.

Net cost of production, which takes into account total costs minus the credits or returns other than milk, also shows a corresponding decrease for each class. The net cost of production is \$3.05 for the low-cost herds, \$3.87 for the medium or average cost farms, against \$5.08 in high-cost herds.

Table 3—Group comparison—Region of Montreal 1947-48

Item	Cost per hundredweight of milk		
	Below \$3.50	\$3.50 to \$4.50	Above \$4.50
Avg. Per 100 lbs.			
Total expenses	\$4.39	\$5.07	\$6.68
Credits	—1.34	—1.20	—1.60
Net cost	3.05	3.87	5.08

A greater variation is shown for total expenses and net costs per hundred pounds of milk in each group; while credits or returns other than milk, which includes cattle sales, inventory increases and manure show but slight variations. The high-cost farms show a somewhat higher amount, \$1.60 for credits allowed, owing to the fact that returns are out of proportion to expenses in the production of each hundredweight of milk because of a lower yield per unit.

A considerable margin exists in the net costs of producing milk between the three groups of farms taken in the study. The production level of herds is the main factor which accounts for the differences. Low-cost herds represent 35 per cent, medium-cost herds account for 48 per cent, compared to 17 per cent for high-cost herds of the total farms taken in the survey.

Table 4—Group comparison—Region of Montreal 1947-48 Feed & Labour requirements.

Item	Cost per hundredweight of milk		
	Below \$3.50	\$3.50 to \$4.50	Above \$4.50
Feed—(per 100 lbs. milk)	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Concentrates & Grain	37	39	47
Roughages	78	94	127
Silage & roots	57	71	75
Hours of labour per 100 lbs.	2¼ hrs.	2¾ hrs.	3¼ hrs.
Returns per hour	\$0.73	\$0.41	\$0.09

A convenient basis for comparing the degree of efficiency between herds is the average of feed and hours of labour used in producing 100 pounds of milk. Table 4 shows the variation between the three groups in the pounds of meal, roughages and silage required to produce each hundredweight of milk.

Feeding efficiency is closely related to dairy merit, in that cows of high production capacity can make better use of barn feed and pasture.

There is a difference of 2 pounds in the amount of concentrates fed per 100 pounds between herds in medium and low-cost farms, but high-cost herds required 47 pounds, which is 10 pounds more than the amount of concentrates needed on low-cost farms. Thus, a considerable saving in concentrates is shown in milk production amongst the most efficient herds. The amount of meal fed per cow is in relation to her production level, because high-producing cows require more grain than that needed by low or medium producers; nevertheless, high-producing cows show considerable economy in the pounds of meal required in the production of a hundredweight of milk. The quantity of hay and silage fed per cow remains practically the same regardless of milk production, yet, high-producing cows show a marked reduction in the amount consumed per 100 pounds of milk. Thus, it is evident that a remarkable economy is realized in feed requirements to produce each hundredweight amongst the 38 dairy farms within the low-cost group, which explains the reason for lower feed costs per 100 pounds of milk. They were feeding better balanced rations to cows of higher producing ability.

The volume of milk produced per herd, higher and

more efficient producing cows, better installation of equipment, and better management, were also largely responsible for lowering the labour requirements in the production of each hundredweight of milk. The herds in the low-cost group needed but two and one-quarter hours of labour; compared to high-cost farms, there is a saving of one hour in time required per 100 pounds of milk.

High-producing herds gave better labour returns after meeting costs of feed, interest, depreciation and miscellaneous charges in that they show \$0.73 per hour, while high-cost herds gave only \$0.09 compared to \$0.41 per hour in the returns for labour on medium-cost farms.

In summarizing, it can be said that a dairyman can lower the cost of milk production within his own herd by increasing the production per cow; this by means of better attention to breeding and feeding, also by a careful and a well outlined program of selection and culling in order to make full use of building space, crops and labour. Cost per cow can still further be reduced by efficient herd management, in the choice of feed, planning the barn and installation, by the use of dairy barn equipment which affords considerable saving in the hours of labour, the keeping of records, and having a herd which is adapted to a well organized farm. These are factors over which each dairyman can exercise a direct control, and over which he has full responsibility.

Protecting the Crop

How much toll do insects, plant diseases and weeds take of Quebec farmers' crops? Not less than 30% is the estimate of the Plant Protection Division. Translated, into terms of extra work, this means that the farmer is working three days out of every ten for nothing. Another way of putting it means that the farmer gets no crop at all three years out of every ten. The food lost to plant pests and to weeds throughout the world would feed 450,000,000 people for a whole year. Statistics like these bring home the vast importance of the work being done by plant pathologists and entomologists all over the country, work in which the Quebec Department of Agriculture is playing an important part.

Scientists of the Plant Protection Service under the general direction of Dr. George Gauthier, are constantly at work to devise means of reducing these losses. At seven research stations located at strategic points in the province, technicians are studying the insects and diseases which are prevalent in those districts, testing new methods and materials for controlling them, under the same conditions of soil and climate as exist on the surrounding farms.

One of these stations is at St. Martin in Laval County, just north of Montreal in the truck farming areas. Another is located in the tobacco district at St. Thomas de Joliette, where the chief fight at present is against

cutworms which menace the tobacco crop, and where research on control of the Sphinx worm and grasshoppers is also going on. Another station is situated at Dunham, where pests common to apple orchards are under investigation. The fourth laboratory is at Baie du Febvre in Yamaska County, another is at Ste. Foy near Quebec and at Deschambault in Portneuf County potato diseases and insect pests are being studied. The seventh field station is on the Island of Orleans.

A detailed knowledge of the life histories of insects is absolutely necessary in planning any control programme, in order to find out at what stage in its life any insect is most easily destroyed, and the provincial entomologists are making good progress in this phase of their work. Once this basic information is obtained, comes the problem of testing various poisons to decide which ones show the most promise, and how they should be used. An important point to determine is whether or not a chemical that will kill the insects will also kill the crop. A compound which is perfectly suitable for one crop may completely destroy a different crop along with the insects. Substances found to be effective in other countries may work entirely differently here, and these are things which can only be found out by a careful experiment. This same testing is carried out on chemicals suggested for control of plant diseases, and the informa-

tion obtained through these tests is made available to the farmers of the area as soon as those in charge of the stations are sure it is correct.

The chief means of getting this mass of information to the farmer is through the different "plant protection guides" which are published at the beginning of each crop year. There are guides for the protection of orchards, tomatoes, potatoes, ornamental flowers and shrubs, etc. In these are summarized the control measures which have been found effective against the insects and diseases which attack the particular crop, and chemicals to use, in what quantity and at what stage of development of the crop, are all very clearly and very simply set down. These guides are revised each year in the light of new information obtained during the previous summer and winter.

Clearing-House for Information

To act as an information clearing-house for research and extension workers in field crops, soils and related subjects is the goal of a new group, the Eastern Canadian Society of Agronomy. The society held its first general meeting at Macdonald College this fall, with Dr. E. A. Lods presiding.

Dr. W. H. Brittain, vice-principal of Macdonald College, welcomed the group. He said that the rate of progress in any aspect of science depended on the vigour of the group behind it; and he believed the society could be extremely useful in helping to improve Canadian agriculture.

Why the society came into being was explained by Dr. G. P. McRostie, head of the Field Husbandry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College. He said that, although for years there had been regular group meetings of various types of specialists, such meetings did not provide an opportunity for consideration of the broad field of agronomy. This covered almost everything that influenced the efficient growing and use of farm crops.

A warning to the new society to define its objectives very clearly was sounded by Dr. K. W. Neatby, Director of the Science Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. He doubted whether such an organization would be of much benefit to researchers, except as a place for consultation with experimenters, extension workers and businessmen who served the agricultural industry.

"Our field crop problems will not be solved by tossing Molotov cocktails at them," warned Dr. Neatby. "When one agronomist is obliged to dabble in research, teaching, administration and extension he is likely to be inefficient in all, and I think that the research and teaching suffer first and most."

He asked if the group could deal effectively with the variety of problems characteristic of the various regions to

Officials Return from Europe

Home recently after a six-weeks tour of agricultural establishments in Europe are Deputy-Minister of Agriculture Jules Simard and Dr. George Maheux, Director of Information and Research. During their trip they visited agricultural schools and research stations in England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, and made many side trips to see typical farms in each country. They were particularly impressed with the way in which farming is coming back following the ravages of war, and the care that is being taken to restore fertility and organic matter to European farms. At certain of the experimental stations, notably at Versailles in France, at Gembloux in Belgium and at Wageningen in Holland, they found features which might very profitably be copied here in Canada, and we may expect to hear more of this later.

be found between Newfoundland and the head of the Great Lakes; and whether the function of the society had been considered in relation to existing organizations such as the Ontario Crop Improvement Association and the Quebec Cereal Committee.

Replying to Dr. Neatby, E. M. Taylor, director of the Field Husbandry Division, New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, pointed out that some of the eastern provinces conducted little research of their own, and needed some contact with the men who were doing research that concerned them. The society, he said, was designed to provide such contact, for exchange of ideas, and of information on problems and solutions. This should make it possible for provincial extension men to keep up to date on the results of research and experimentation.

Dr. McRostie added that the meetings of the Eastern Canadian Society of Agronomy would provide a place where people working along different lines could compare notes and take away something of value to them.

The remarkable livestock-carrying capacity of British grasslands was discussed by Pierre Labrecque, Director of Livestock Services for the province of Quebec, who spent six weeks studying agriculture in the United Kingdom this summer. Mr. Labrecque also noted that in the United Kingdom there were a great many breeds of domestic animals, but that each breed was used only under conditions to which it was especially adapted. To this selective use of breeds, plus vigorous work in livestock improvement and in development of grasslands, Mr. Labrecque attributed the success of British agriculture.

Pasture problems in Nova Scotia, where pasture acreage today is only about half of what it was in 1891, were discussed by J. E. Shuh, Assistant Field Husbandman at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro. The great possibilities of fertilizer treatment were illustrated by a test at Kentville, where surface treatments had increased yields nine-fold. Mr. Shuh illustrated his talk with an

extremely graphic and interesting set of Kodachrome slides.

Slides were again used to advantage when Dr. P. O. Ripley, Dominion fields Husbandman, took the group over a Kodachrome tour of England, Scotland, Holland, Denmark, Germany and Sweden, in which he covered numerous types of agriculture and the work of several institutions.

Talks on soil problems in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, were given by J. E. Milligan, Assistant Chemist at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Nolasque April, Director of the Provincial School of Agriculture at Ste. Martine, Que., and E. McLoughry, Agricultural Representative in Waterloo County, Ontario.

The closely related problems of soils and crops in New York State were discussed by Dr. Richard Bradfield, head of the Agronomy Department at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. He pointed out that during and after each war agriculture has to go through some adjustments and asked what trend must such adjustments take after 10 years of favourable prices for farm products?

"We can't go back and take up things exactly as they were in 1939," warned Dr. Bradfield. "Even if we wanted to, the world has changed a lot, and 1939 solutions don't apply to 1949 problems."

Says Soil-Building Job Is Up To Each Farmer

While everyone has an important stake in soil conservation and proper land use, the responsibility of getting the job done falls on the shoulders of the individual farmer, says Dean H. H. Kildee, director of agriculture at Iowa State College.

Agencies and organizations can give educational and technical help, and town residents can offer encouragement. For example, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station conducts research on the problem; the Iowa State College Extension Service carries on an educational program; the Soil Conservation Service offers technical assistance; the Production and Marketing Administration encourages conservation through conservation payments; and such organizations as chambers of commerce encourage farmers through contests and by other means.

Returns to Farmer

But in the final analysis, the farmer must make the decision as to whether he will or won't adopt a certain conservation practice on his farm, Kildee said. And he thinks that this is proper and necessary. While the public benefits from the greater production and from assurance that the land will continue to produce for the next generation, the farmer obtains immediate and long-time direct returns from soil conservation practices.

Raising livestock is basically a soil conservation practice. Through livestock, farmers can market profitably the

increased acreages of hay and pasture necessary to fit rotations to the land, Kildee said.

They Like Lamb Grading

"Rail grading of lambs is here to stay," says the N.S. Department of Agriculture and Marketing in its weekly news letter.

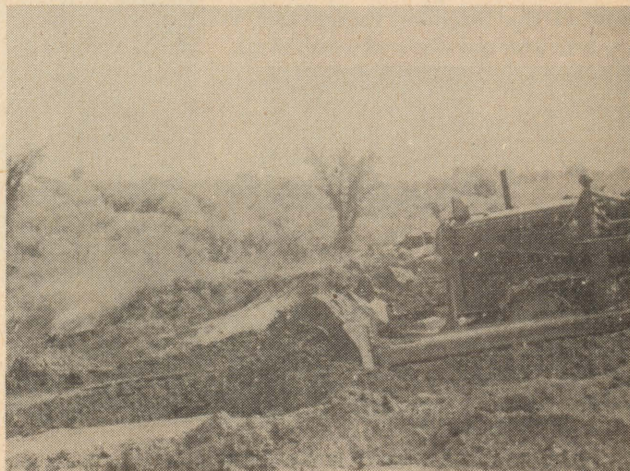
Farmers who have been selling their lambs alive on a graded basis for the past ten years, are quite satisfied that the only way to make money is to sell on a quality basis. Live sales in the barnyard or at auctions are "out".

Many producer groups and breed organizations would like to see rail grading compulsory the same as for hog carcasses. It is still on a voluntary basis, although Saskatchewan producers have asked for and will have compulsory rail grading of sheep and lambs this year.

The improvement in lamb marketing was recalled the other day when H. K. MacCharles, Supervising Fieldman, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Moncton, recounted how the first lambs to be rail graded in Canada were so graded on July 19, 1939, at Sydney, and the lambs sold on carcass grade and carcass weight. The grader was P. O. Van Sickle of the Federal Marketing Service.

"The first lambs marketed were not too good," reported Mr. Van Sickle. "They were not uniform in size and the presence of internal and external parasites was very noticeable. The intestines yielded yards and yards of tape worms, while the stomach was infested with stomach worms, the lungs showed the presence of lung worms and the livers showed liver flukes.

Today, Cape Breton lamb is regarded as about the best that can be found anywhere and the reason for this improvement in quality is because producers have continued to market their animals on a graded basis, they have profited by the lessons they have learned from one year to another. Furthermore, the work that J. C. F. MacDonell, Markets Fieldman, has done in making producers market and parasite conscious, has more than paid dividends.



Bulldozers level land and move stones.

Experiment in Education

by A. Birdsell Robb

WHEN Dr. H. J. Geggie, chairman of the board of La Peche Intermediate School at Wakefield conceived the plan of taking a party of high school boys and girls from the Gatineau district on a two-day trip to Macdonald College he had a three-fold purpose. He wanted to widen the horizons of the teen-agers, to acquaint them with the courses at the college, and to show them how pleasant might be the modern path of education.

With the approval and cooperation of the school board the plans steadily progressed, until the caravan set out, Dr. Geggie driving his own car; and the school bus, in charge of the regular driver, Homer Cross. Two young teachers from the district were in the party, and Mrs. Edmund Brown of the Wakefield teaching staff accompanied the student group, of whom 17 had farm, and 13 village background.

After an enjoyable trip the party was greeted on the Macdonald College campus by Dr. R. A. Ludwig, chairman of the Field Day Committee.

A tour of the cereal fields with Professor H. A. Steppeler provided much interesting information about plant breeding and culture; "degenerate" corn being a new idea with a mysterious and slightly rakish sound. Ample time was allowed students for questions. Next came the vegetable fields with Jos. Campbell in charge. Here fifteen varieties of celery and eighty-five varieties of tomatoes were under cultivation and test. Apples proved a magnet.

"But," remarks one student, with schoolboy realism, "it would have been much better if the apples had been ripe".

Later came a lecture by a visiting British scientist, Sir William Ogg, who told of experiments in soil fertilization carried on over a century of time at Rothamstead, England, the oldest experimental station in the world, founded in 1843. This talk was very deep water for most of the listeners, though Sir William's mention of

an old Roman temple unearthed close to the farm buildings of the station afforded a stimulus to the imagination.

Supper was followed by a tour of the grounds and the buildings with Dr. Ludwig. At the Adult Education Centre the visitors were welcomed by Director H. R. C. Avison who, in alluding to the name of the service, described an adult as "one who has stopped growing at the ends but kept on in the middle."

Bed time at last, after a final visit to the pop shop. But some of the young folks had other ideas. Two girls of the party set out to play ghost: and the showers in the men's residence proved so attractive that one lad took five showers during the night.

The stern dictum "Breakfast from 7.30 to 8.00 or do without" so impressed the trippers that all were on time. A lecture on chemistry by Dr. Bruce Baker was one of the most popular features of the entire tour, being mentioned by almost all the students. Much of it was beyond the comprehension of many of the teen agers, but their interest was whetted by the mysterious and the unknown.

The physics storeroom, the awesome "restricted area" of the radio-active experiments, the beautiful, quiet library—all were mentioned by some of the students, and all contributed to a very full and most enjoyable schedule.

All of the boys, and many of the girls got much out of seeing the fine livestock, and hearing about the experiments in feeding and breeding. But some of the girls hoped that talks and demonstrations in the Household Science Department might be arranged for future tours.

Before leaving Wakefield the boys and girls had been instructed to take notes of what they saw, and later they were to "sing for their supper" by writing to Dr. Geggie giving their impressions. Excerpts from some of the letters follow:

The Girls:

"I think the corn man was one of the two most interesting. It certainly took a lot of patience to work with corn the way they did there. The other man I found most interesting was the one who gave us the lecture on chemistry. I hope to go to school there some day, and intend to work very hard this year . . .".

"I was most interested in the animals and in the library. I am sure there is information there on almost every subject".

"Everything was so interesting that it is very hard to decide which was the most so; but I think the physics and chemistry laboratories were about the best. I got a lot of useful hints on gardening."

And the Boys:



Dr. Geggie had a vision . . .

(Continued on Page 25)

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

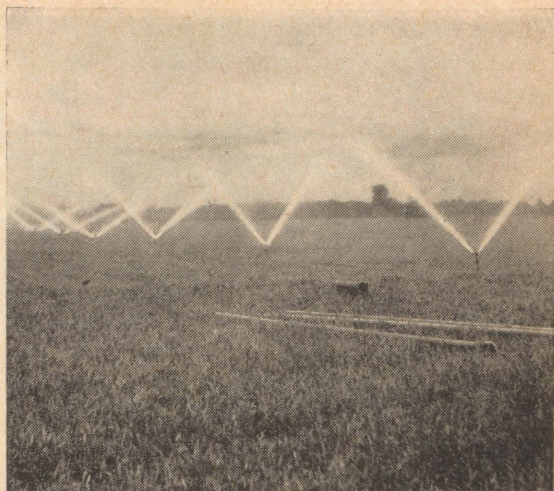
And finally it **RAINED!** We thought it never would but when it started it did a good job of it. It should put an end to the forest fires for a time. Ivan and I put a stop to the spread of one minor one and, of course that is the time when they can be stopped. Now that we have such a large area of woodland ourselves we'll be quicker to investigate any rising smoke especially while there is so much dead brush in ours. To-day it is showering again but, while it is still needed, we do not appreciate it for the moment as we are trying to sow our fall rye. We liked it well enough last year so we are increasing the acreage. The dry weather has been so hard on pasture and after-grass that the extra grazing would be very welcome. Perhaps we shall sow a little later on to harvest for our own seed. Where we have obtained it to date they aren't sowing any now.

As usual the dry weather made the alfalfa show up in the fields. It is so deep-rooted that it reaches some moisture. We haven't as much as we had for a time, perhaps because we stopped inoculating and haven't used lime for several years. Last fall we started the lime again and hope to continue. Our best strip of alfalfa runs right through the middle of one field. The whole area received the same seed mixture and fertilizer the year it was sown (no lime) but the good strip was heavily fertilized (no manure) for potatoes the previous year. Nearly everyone is complaining that the new seeding is very thin due to the drought. Some of ours is the same but where there were some damper areas in the field, it is quite good. Where we seeded down in the pasture and grazed the oats, there is lots of clover and alfalfa but it is kept pretty short. In this respect we used to think grain cut with the binder leaving a fair length of stubble to protect the clover gave it a better chance. The latest belief is that combined grain should be clipped over with the mowing machine

It's a fact

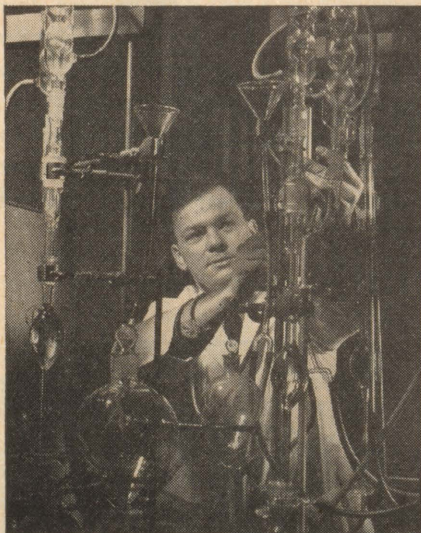
Irrigation has Doubled Yield of Hay and Pasture in Season of Substantial Rainfall . . .

On fertile soil, seeded to grass, timely applications of artificial rainfall have doubled the yield and more than doubled the Vitamin A content of the crop . . . in an area where normal natural precipitation is 3 inches in June, 2 inches in July and 2 inches in August. (By irrigation the total precipitation was increased to 4 inches per month). Thus, scientific and practical research has pushed back the horizon of Canadian food production.



It's a fact

That Imperial Oil Research in Lubrication has Reduced the Cost of Operating Farm Machines



Scientific and practical research by Imperial Oil Limited has contributed greatly to the advance of Canadian agriculture by evolving new and better lubricants for modern farm machines. Today's machines would wear out fast with the lubricants of 20 years ago. Modern Marvelube oils and greases keep them operating with low maintenance cost.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
FARM DIVISION

and the straw raked up and removed. On test plots the clover has wintered better and yielded more hay. If that is the case it sounds bad for the new seeding where our Roxton oats were. There was a heavy growth of straw which lodged some and left a lot on the field.

We had another go at getting some of the rocks off our newly purchased land and took forty-five off an acre and a half. There are five left which will call for dynamite or a bulldozer, the latter being cheaper if available. One of the ones we took out was almost bulldozer size. It was all the horses could stir and deep in the ground. However we got a rolling hitch on it with the chains and kept starting it a little in different directions. Each time we were fortunate enough to catch what it lifted with a block until we had it high enough so we brought it out. We believe even some of the smaller ones could have been brought out of the ground cheaper with the bull as we had to dig quite a bit on them. The bull would roll them out as fast as it could get to them. Those that look small enough could be hauled away with the horses and let the bull take care of the big ones. Anyway we expect a bulldozer here this fall and are going to try that method on another piece.

Though rainfall was way below normal in June and August July came across with a normal supply which seemed to save the grain crop in this section. It all ripened in a very short time, almost the same date no matter when it was sown. But the crops sown in fair season threshed out very well. We had about a thousand bushels, much more than ever before though of course we had more land in grain. Those who have travelled over the province say that a section of the Eastern Townships and one other small area were more fortunate in getting rain than the rest of the province. In some areas fields and pastures are being pulled up by the roots with the stock looking for forage.

Of all the interesting points brought up at the Forum Field Day at Lennoxville, to me the best one was Charlie Drummond's question about actually controlling the cutting off of too large areas of our woodland. Unless we can do something about it, our succession of floods and droughts will continue and intensify to the point where we will not always be sure of a crop. In the past actual crop failure is something we have not experienced. But perhaps we shall through our own neglect.

Once more we got 'combine fever' when it got time to cut the grain. Another machine came into the country but we couldn't even find the operator until we got a chance to get a binder so we took the bird in the hand. We didn't want the combine unless it had a pickup to thresh from the swath as our grain beated so when combined directly. The Experimental farm is now experimenting with the pickup idea so we may get some more information on how it works. When we got ready to thresh from the field we got a machine quite easily. Nearly everyone wants a blower thresher now. We wanted to cut the straw anyway so thought we could use an ordinary thresher which was easy to hire. We did get it done but Ivan had rather a strenuous time getting the straw through fast enough. The chaff we couldn't get in so we have a mountain of chaff at the end of the barn. But it is good bedding and so is the cut straw.

Wire Bracing for Apple Trees

Apple trees often have crotches that eventually weaken and break down. Trees in this condition may be braced to prolong their life, thereby avoiding loss of both trees and crop.

It is a practice at the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B., says R. G. White, to go over the orchards and brace any trees that need support. Once the principles are understood the cost is nominal and the results well worth the trouble.

Young trees with sharp crotches may be reinforced by the in-arching of a stronger sucker. Trees with trunks up to one foot in diameter or thereabouts are well supported with screw eyes and No. 9 wire. Extra large trees have heavy limbs and need either one-half inch eye bolts put through the limbs and wire, or seven-sixteenth inch iron rods with washers and nuts at each end. All mechanical supports have to be drawn up tight to retain the limbs in their normal position.

The large screw eyes and No. 9 wire have been found very satisfactory at Fredericton. The best type of screw eye should have a shank two and one-half inches or more in length with a relatively small eye, but good results have been secured with screw eyes with a shank one and one-half inches in length and three-quarter inch eyelet. Small screw eyes will pull out unless used on small limbs. The

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threaded part of the shank should have a larger diameter than the solid part, in order to give the thread a greater purchase on the wood. Tools needed are—cutting pliers, hammer and a twelve inch spike or its equivalent.

The screw eyes should be placed as far out on the limbs as is practical, bearing in mind that if a limb is less than three inches in diameter, a large screw eye may cause breakage. The higher the brace from the crotch, the less strain is on the brace.

After the screw eyes are in place, the wire is threaded through those in the two branches to be held together. It is pulled tight, the ends spliced and the two wires twisted to tighten the brace. Where more than one brace is needed, a screw eye will hold several braces going in different directions.

Two branches opposite each other may be tied across with a single brace of two wires. Three branches might require a triangular system. Four or more branches may either be paired or otherwise braced so as to give the most substantial support to each branch concerned. By adopting the type of bracing to the circumstances to prevent both outward pressure and side twist, a strong effective system of braces may be erected.

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Under the Sow, Ten Pigs

If farmers considered every pig above the weaning average of eight a special prize, possibly the old sow and litter would get more attention.

But to win a prize one must know the game and play it fair, says E. B. Fraser, Animal Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Don't cheat on the feeding and care of the brood sow and litter if you expect to win. Actually, proper care of the litter involves attention to many details—most of them small, but all contributing to greater profit.

The farrowing sow deserves a warm dry pen. Even artificial heat may be

needed in severe weather to prevent chilling of the pigs. Further, a guard rail around the walls of the pen often saves little pigs from being crushed.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Citizenship

by Vera J. Reed

On January 1st, 1947, Canada became a nation. From then on we have been able to say "We are Canadians, citizens of Canada." As citizens we must be willing and ready to accept the responsibilities and privileges which go hand in hand with the growth of a Dominion into a nation.

In this vast country we are a people of many tongues, many interests, and varied backgrounds. But despite these differences we are a community of people struggling towards a unity that will weld this far-flung country into a unified whole.

War has left us conscious of our need of International unity and Wendel Wilkie gave us the conception of one world. In order to achieve these things we must be willing to serve in every possible way, to sacrifice and work and struggle to be worthy of this citizenship which is ours.

It is not enough that we won a victory in 1946, we must now strive to win a permanent peace. Let us make our coming "Remembrance Day" one of sincerity and prayerfulness, that we may be as wise in building for world peace as we were in mobilizing for world war. It was to preserve the freedom of the individual that men fought and died. Let us determine that their sacrifice will not be in vain.

We are fortunate to be citizens of a Democracy but this carries with it many responsibilities. For instance, if we are truly democratic we cannot think of any form of intolerance in our community between people of different races, different languages, different religions or social background. Do you know of people who are in need of medical care? Do you know of people who are now filled with the fear of being jobless? You answer, "Of course I do, but what has that to do with me as a citizen of democracy?"

The answer is this, we cannot sit back and do nothing about the conditions that cause these things. We must discuss them with our families, in our W.I. meetings, in our Farm Forums. We cannot close our eyes to such issues or like the ostrich simply put our head in the sand and wait for the storm to pass. We must seek ways and means of remedying such conditions.

One thing we should do is to exercise our franchise in municipal, in provincial and in Federal elections.

Here is something to think about. How is it that after twenty years of having the franchise, we have not one

woman member in the House? Don't you think it's time we shook off our apathy and did something about it. Denmark on the other hand has 26 women in its National Parliament. Look at Greenland, where women have only recently acquired the vote and yet a woman was included in their Government Commission which negotiated with Denmark. In the June election in India 32 women presidents were chosen in the villages. We could numerate many important public positions held by women in other nations. Why do we lag behind?

I believe it is because we have not caught the vision of women's part in welding this immense country of ours into a great nation. We have not become sufficiently aware of the importance of each individual doing her bit as an active citizen.

We must begin with our families and arouse their public consciousness. You must teach fair play, honesty, tolerance and understanding in your own home. This then must be extended to whatever organizations we belong to. You cannot rest if only a few people bother to vote. You cannot rest if poor sanitation and similar conditions exist in your locality.

What about education in your community? Can you

Correction

In the July issue of the College Journal the report from Wright W.I. contained the following statement: "A brisk debate on Butter vs. Margarine was won by the upholders of butter (with the judges being butter makers, the report adds)".

A letter just received at the office, from those who acted as judges for that debate, asks this be corrected. This reads in part, "As judges of this debate we hope you will correct this statement.

Two of us are farmers and one is not but **not one** of us is a butter maker. In reading your article it sounds as though we were unfair in our decision but such was not the case. In our decision the butter up-holders won by a majority of six points, fourteen to eight."

The report was used verbatim, just as it was received at the office. We regret that it should have proved misleading, and are glad to make this correction.

help any? What about your churches? Are you supporting them? Canada will only be a great nation if it is intelligently educated and Christian in its relationship to its own people and to the people of the world.

Citizenship is a privilege that should not be accepted lightly. Let us with renewed zeal apply our energies towards making our country worthy to be called a nation and to take its place in world affairs.

The Month With The W.I.

Though these reports are the "harvest" of August meetings, you will be reading them in October, when Autumn, "Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness", has laid his chilly hand upon the countryside. With crops in, and canning done, everyone will be turning to the crafts which can be practised by the fireside, and we hope to have many reports of various interesting handicrafts, taught and encouraged by the W.I.

Argenteuil. Only two branches reporting, but Frontier held a successful picnic for the children. The August meeting was largely attended and featured coloured slides of Mexico and Guatamala, followed by singing international songs. Lakefield had a roll call, "Medical People and Discoveries", and arranged to send a parcel overseas. An afghan was made to raise funds.

Bonaventure. Marcil welcomed three new members, and reported a profit of \$36.94 from a recent dance. \$15 was voted for the School Fair, and the whole programme was in charge of the Agriculture Convenor. Port Daniel also featured Agriculture, when a paper was read on this subject, and the County President reported on the Convention. Restigouche arranged for a booth at the New Richmond Fair, and Shigawake reports raising the marvellous sum of \$62.65 for the United Nations Appeal for Children. A member of this branch prepared an article, "Denman College", for the radio broadcast, and ten ladies enthusiastically enjoyed a weaving course under Miss Birch's direction.

Brome. Austin reported an attendance of 20 members at a work meeting which was held to prepare for the Garden Party to be held later. No doubt, we shall hear

about this event. Sutton planned another food sale, and "Favorite Birthstone" was the roll call. The members were invited to inspect the new Town Clock, which had just arrived.

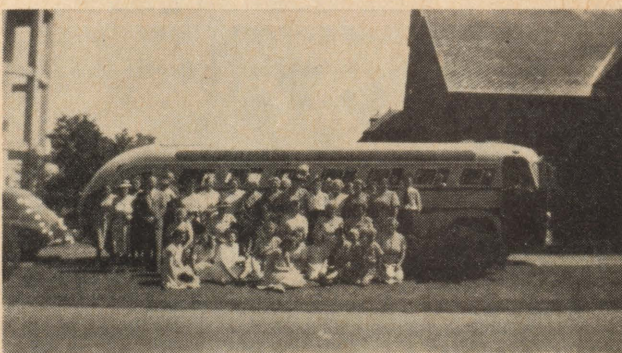
Chat.-Huntingdon. Aubrey-Riverfield and Howick had a lovely idea and joined forces for a picnic at Anderson's Grove. An address on First Aid and Artificial Respiration was given by Dr. Kellen, and a humorous reading by Mr. Anderson. Dundee reports buying a set of dishes to be used in the Community Hall. They had a very interesting August meeting, with household hints being given, a discussion of the poultry industry, and a speaker who lectured on the care of house plants. Franklin Centre had a well-attended meeting, and an informative talk on the Blue Cross plan, given by Mr. Logan of Montreal. Ormstown reports that 16 members have enrolled in the Blue Cross, and the guest speaker at their meeting dealt with Tuberculosis, its symptoms and modern methods of treatment. This branch sponsored a dance recital, and raised \$72.65 for the Barrie Memorial Hospital.

Compton. Brookbury branch has been very busy having their Hall painted and electric lights installed therein. They have not forgotten the sick, however, and have been sending cards and sunshine baskets. Canterbury had a Mother and Daughter banquet, at which 47 members and friends enjoyed a wonderful supper, and a programme of readings and music, as well as addresses by guest speakers. Sawyerville heard a talk on the "Perennial Border", and held a flower show. One of the features was a novel contest when everyone endeavored to guess the number of sweet peas in a large bouquet.

Gatineau. It must be very enjoyable to be a grandmother in Gatineau County, as three branches, Aylmer East, Eardley and Kazabazua all report Grandmothers' meeting for August! They were all much enjoyed, and featured displays of old fashioned articles of clothing, and cherished treasures of other days. One grandmother received a prize for having 38 grandchildren and 24 great grandchildren. Surely a record of some kind! Rupert enjoyed a wonderful picnic at Lake Bernard, with 40



Eardley and Breckenridge branches of the W.I. admiring the beautiful lily pond at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.



Eardley and Breckenridge branches leaving for home after spending a "pleasant and educational" day at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

members and several visitors from Wright, being present. It was decided to continue the popular weekly dances at the W.I. Hall until the end of the summer. Wakefield held no regular meeting, but special committees arranged for exhibits at the Kazabazua School Fair, and the Exhibition at Ottawa. The August meeting at Wright took the form of a picnic, with a very large attendance. A most touching letter of thanks from a European child "adopted" six months ago was read. The Branch decided to continue supporting the child for another six months. \$25.50 was raised at a recent dance.

Megantic. Inverness sent off their monthly Personal Parcel, and had a discussion on a Course in Home Nursing. Every member present answered the roll call by displaying an article she had made from a "bag". (We all know the wonderful uses of these "Bags" don't we?)

Missisquoi. Dunham held a successful brush demonstration. This branch was responsible for an enjoyable broadcast entitled, "The What, How and Why of the W.I." A theme song composed by Mrs. Gordon Harvey was recorded by five members of Fordyce W.I. to be used on the county broadcast, which is given monthly. Cowansville is appealing to other branches to send them articles for the Calendar Day-Book, which they are compiling. This will contain recipes and household hints, and should prove a most interesting affair. Stanbridge East report four new members, and a quilt made in 1853 was exhibited at their handicraft show. St. Armand send an overseas parcel, and report an enjoyable contest.

Pontiac. The Bristol Busy Bees held a successful sale of work, and had a topical roll call, "Industries of Newfoundland". Elmside heard a talk on Perennials, and a humorous reading. Quyon sent a donation to the Agricultural Society, and enjoyed a talk on Internationalization. Wyman sent a donation to the Watt Memorial Fund, and also made their contribution to care for the child "adopted" by their county through Save the Children. They also report a large gift of food to England, as well as the usual parcels.

Richmond. Cleveland reports paying .50 per member toward the Watt Memorial Fund. Aprons to be sold were brought in for rollcall. Dennison's Mills made final



Group of Wakefield W.I. members at their annual picnic at "Wolf's Crag" Wolf Lake, July 1949. This is the summer home of their president, Mrs. H. Geggie and Dr. Geggie. Mrs. Geggie is second from right in back row.

preparations for serving meals at Richmond Fair, while Gore had a splendid Singer Sewing machine demonstration. Melbourne Ridge gave assistance to fire victims in their community. To raise funds, an ice cream social and white elephant sale were held. Richmond Hill sent a sunshine box, and Shipton held a successful cooking sale. Windsor Mills sent a food parcel, and the proceeds of a "Fish Pond" went to the Sunshine Committee.

Rouville. Abbotsford reports an attendance of thirty at their meeting, which took the form of a delightful Garden Party. Pictures were taken (for the Journal, we hope!) and a poetry contest was much enjoyed.

Shefford. Warden completed a W.I. quilt to be used to raise funds. There were 20 members present, and plans for a county short course were discussed. One member wore her wedding dress of 45 years ago, in answer to the roll call, which has proved very popular among the branches this year, "Tell the colour of your wedding gown." South Roxton also discussed a county short course and a paper concerning "Rights of Married Women in Quebec Province" was presented to members for study. Granby Hill asked for handmade holders as a rollcall, and 26 were received for the sale to take place in the Fall! A sunshine box was sent to an old lady, and a letter from an Institute in England was read with pleasure at the meeting.

Sherbrooke. Ascot reports giving prizes in their own branch contest for essays on "A Country Woman's Day". This seems a splendid idea, and we hope other branches have done likewise. Cherry River held a successful garden party and sale, while Belvidere reports a well-attended picnic meeting, at which they voted a donation to the tornado victims at Rock Forest. A Milby member gave a broadcast talk entitled, "Teaching as a Career". Orford held a picnic also, and Mrs. Richards gave a most interesting description of her visit to the Dominion Experimental Station at Ottawa. All branches sent the monthly food parcels overseas.

Stanstead. Out of ten branches, three reporting, only, as it is summer holiday time when this was written. Stanstead North, however, seems to have been very



Waiting for the bus after Convention—the Pontiac delegates, the county president, Mrs. E. Findlay, second from right.

busy, as flowers and a sunshine basket were sent to the sick, and the food parcel went overseas as usual. Members got together in an old fashioned "Bee" and cleaned and painted the school house. Plans were completed for the exhibit at the County Fair, and it was decided to join the other branches for a five-day course in sewing to be given by Miss Guild. Tomifobia sent \$5 to the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, these members have been so busy with the loom during August, that one can fairly hear the whirr of the shuttle! Articles made during the month were: one bed-spread, seven shopping bags, one hand bag

and 16 rugs! Way's Mills read three essays submitted on "A Country Woman's Day" and these were sent to Macdonald College for the contest. This branch was also exhibiting at the County Fair, and making plans for a sale.

Vaudreuil. Cavagnal voted \$60 to be used as prizes for the school fair, and their August meeting took the form of a Hobby Show and tea at the Hudson Yacht Club. 65 articles, representing 15 different homecrafts, were displayed. Vaudreuil-Dorion sent three parcels overseas, and completed plans for exhibiting at the County Fair.

Information on Denmark

To assist the members with the study of Denmark (see September issue of Journal) material has been obtained which will be on loan from the Q.W.I. office at Macdonald College. Co-operation is also being given by the Information Centre, also at the College, where further information, and films, are available. It is hoped every branch will take advantage of this opportunity of procuring study matter for this purpose.

Following is the list of publications:

Co-operation in Denmark.

Published by the Central Co-operative Committee, Copenhagen.

Danish Foreign Office Journal.

(eight issues) Pictures and descriptive material on all aspects of Danish life and culture.

Denmark Illustrated.

Large pictures, with notes on various phases of life in Denmark.

Denmark.

Published by the Royal Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Facts about Denmark.

International "Who-What-Where" Service.

We Danes—and You.

by Lind. National Travel Association of Denmark.

Welcome to Copenhagen.

Privatbanken, Ikkjbenhavn.

Funen—the Garden of Denmark.

Hans Anderson's native island.

Copenhagen.

Profusely illustrated.

Copenhagen and Environments.

Map of city with key to places of interest and folder on Scandinavian Airlines System.

Denmark—One of the Scandinavian Countries.

"Scandinavia will get you", by Sidney Clarke.

The Danish Public Assistance Act.

Published under the auspices of the Ministry for Social Affairs.

Danish Youth—Work and Leisure.

Published by the Joint Council of Danish Youth Organizations.

Scandinavia Invites.

Illustrated folder on Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Denmark in Sunshine.

Beautifully illustrated, The National Travel Association of Denmark.

Agricultural Produce of Denmark.

Published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Northern Countries in World Economy.

Published by the Delegations for the Promotion of Economic Co-operation between the Northern Countries.

Greenland—Denmark's Colony.

By V. Borum, Superintendent of Cultural Affairs in Greenland.

These were all obtained through the courtesy of the Royal Danish Consulate, Montreal.

Denmark—A Social Laboratory.

By Manniche; Copenhagen, Gad, 1939. Available on loan from the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College. Other valuable books would be:

Denmark—Kingdom of Reason.

Denmark—The Co-operative Way.

Fairy Tales, by Hans Christian Andersen.

I Chose Denmark.

The Ugly Duckling. A Biography of Hans Christian Andersen. The Information Centre will be glad to give you information as to where these may be obtained if you are interested.

Films on Danish Social Services

Denmark Grows Up. 20 minutes, black and white, sound. National Film Society, Ottawa. Service Charge \$1.00.

Holiday System. 20 minutes, black and white, sound. National Film Society, Ottawa. Service Charge \$1.00.

Old Age Pensions. 20 minutes, black and white, sound. National Film Society, Ottawa. Service Charge \$1.00.

These films may be booked through the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College; or directly from the National Film Society, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Allow three weeks' notice.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

New Members of the Clan

As we prepare this copy for the College page, we can look out of the office window and see the freshmen walking along the road, easily recognized by the large yellow placards they wear fore and aft, on which are shown the vital statistics of name, year and home address. It reminds us that, besides new students, we have a number of new staff members with us this session, whom we should like to introduce to our readers.

Our new Director of the School of Household Science, Miss Helen R. Neilson, B.H.S., M.Sc., M.B.E., was a freshman here herself not so many years ago. After graduating, Miss Neilson went as student dietitian to the Royal Victoria Hospital, then as dietitian at the Children's Memorial Hospital. Next came a brief stay at Baie Comeau teaching Household Science, cut short by her enlistment in the R.C.A.F.

For four years Miss Neilson was on active service as Messing Officer, Eastern Command, where she had the responsibility for all messing arrangements for all R.C.A.F. establishments in Labrador, Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces and in Eastern Quebec and Gaspé. At one time she had as many as twenty-two stations and seventeen detachments under her supervision.

In January, 1946, she was named M.B.E., and demobilization from the Air Force came three months later. In the fall of 1946 she registered at Macdonald College for graduate work and obtained her M.Sc. degree, going on for further research work in nutrition to the Institute of Aviation Medicine in Toronto, where she worked under the late Dr. F. F. Tisdall. From Toronto she came back to Mac and took up her new duties at the beginning of the session.

The other appointment in the School of Household Science is that of Miss Helen Devereaux, who will have charge of the Practice House.

Only two members of the staff of the School for Teachers were here last session. As Associate Professor of Education, in charge of teaching English, is Charles Wayne Hall, M.A., who left his position as Supervisor of English in the Protestant Schools of Quebec to come here. Arthur M. Henry, B.A. (London), M.A. has been appointed Assistant Professor of Education with responsibility for the teaching of Mathematics and Science, and will also teach in Agriculture and Household Science.

Miss Elizabeth Jaques is Lecturer in Art, and Rachel Woodburn, M.A., is in charge of French. James W. Hamilton, B.A. has taken over the work in History and Geography, and comes to us from Welland, Ont.

In Agriculture, new members of the permanent staff include R.I. Brawn, B.Sc. from Pennsylvania State College, who has been appointed Assistant Professor of Agronomy; B. B. Coldwell, named Lecturer in Chemistry; Jean David, who took his Ph.D. from California after a sojourn here as a graduate student, and who is Assistant Professor of Horticulture; David House, D.V.M., Lecturer in Animal Pathology; J. K. Kinneer, M.A. from the University of British Columbia, Lecturer in Physics; D. W. Pettit, Lecturer in Horticulture who has the responsibility of keeping our campus the most beautiful in Canada; H. A. Stepler, Assistant Professor of Agronomy.

To all these new colleagues, we extend the warmest greetings and look forward to many years of pleasant associations.

Professors Honoured

Three Macdonald College Professors were recently presented with fellowships in the Agricultural Institute of Canada, for distinguished service to agriculture.

The three were Dr. J. E. Lattimer, retired Professor of Agricultural Economics, Prof. L. C. Raymond, Professor of Agronomy and Prof. W. A. DeLong, Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Sinclair Laird, recently retired as Dean of the School for Teachers, has been appointed an honorary life member of the Canadian Education Association, "in recognition of his distinguished services to education in Canada." This is a signal honour, and one which we believe to be fully merited.

Prof. L. G. Heimpel, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, was elected chairman of the North Atlantic section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at a recent convention held at Pennsylvania State College. This section comprises the eastern provinces of Canada, and the northeastern states of the U.S.A. Prof. Heimpel is the first Canadian to hold this position.

Says Good Farming Averts Failures

A well-managed farm seldom has a crop failure, says J. D. MacLeod, formerly Director of the Ontario Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, because on every well-managed farm careful study is given to planning the crop rotation. On farms where consistently good crops are produced and fertility is high, one of the secrets will generally be the growing of considerable clovers and legumes in the rotation. If farmers would make their soil fit to grow clovers and grow them, it would solve ninety per cent of their crop problems. Phosphorous and potash must be added to the soil for good clover production. Mr. MacLeod gives the following general advice on crop rotations;

In considering barley and oats in the rotation for this year, sow the barley on the fields which are highest in fertility. Usually barley follows a hoed or cultivated crop or may be sown after a hay crop or pasture. If it must be sown as a second grain crop in the rotation, care should be given to maintaining fertility, as barley is not a profitable crop on soils where plant food is not readily available. Oats may be sown in the same place in the rotation as barley, but it is a better crop to sow as a second grain crop if this is necessary. If sowing as a second grain crop in succession, which is usually as a nurse crop, an early variety gives best results. Early oats

are probably a better nurse crop than most barley varieties, while late oats are not as good as barley.

A mixture of oats and barley will give a higher yield of grain than either oats or barley alone, and consideration should be given to sowing one or more fields of mixed grain on fields of good fertility.

On farms where fields have been seeded down and the sod is no longer producing profitably, it is a sound recommendation to bring these into the rotation in 1948. On spring-plowed sod, corn or soybeans would be a good crop to sow, but grain may be sown where the soil is not too heavy.

Plans should be made to fertilize the better hay and pasture in the rotation to bring their production up to a level where the farmer can afford to plow down his less productive sod to make room for more grain.

Due to the high prices of protein concentrates, it is advisable for many farmers to include in their rotation a protein crop, such as field peas, soy beans or flax. These should follow a sod crop where fertility is fairly good. Corns for silage and roots are crops which should be included in the rotation and should follow a sod crop as much as possible.

A well planned rotation will mean a well-paid farmer at the end of the year.

To Promote Stable Agriculture

The objective of the British Government's policy, as announced by the British Minister of Agriculture, is "to promote a stable and efficient agricultural industry capable of producing such part of the nation's food as in the National interest it is desirable to produce in the United Kingdom, and of producing it at minimum prices consistently with proper remuneration and living conditions for farmers and workers in agriculture and an adequate return on capital invested."

The bill consists of five parts which deal with (1) guaranteed prices and assured markets; (2) good estate management and good husbandry; (3) agricultural holdings; (4) small holdings; (5) administrative and general.

The foundation of the agricultural policy is held to be stability and efficiency. Concerning guaranteed prices and assured markets, measures to provide stability for the industry are included in the bill. In order to permit modifications and adjustments which may be necessary due to changing conditions at home and abroad, the provisions of this section are drawn in general terms.

The Minister of Agriculture is authorized "to carry out periodical reviews of the general economic position and prospects of the industry, to fix prices to enable

farmers to plan well ahead, and in conjunction with the Minister of Food to promote measures to provide assured markets for the main agricultural commodities."

Provision for obtaining statistical information, necessary in planning home production is made in another part of the bill.

Experiment in Education

(Continued from page 16)

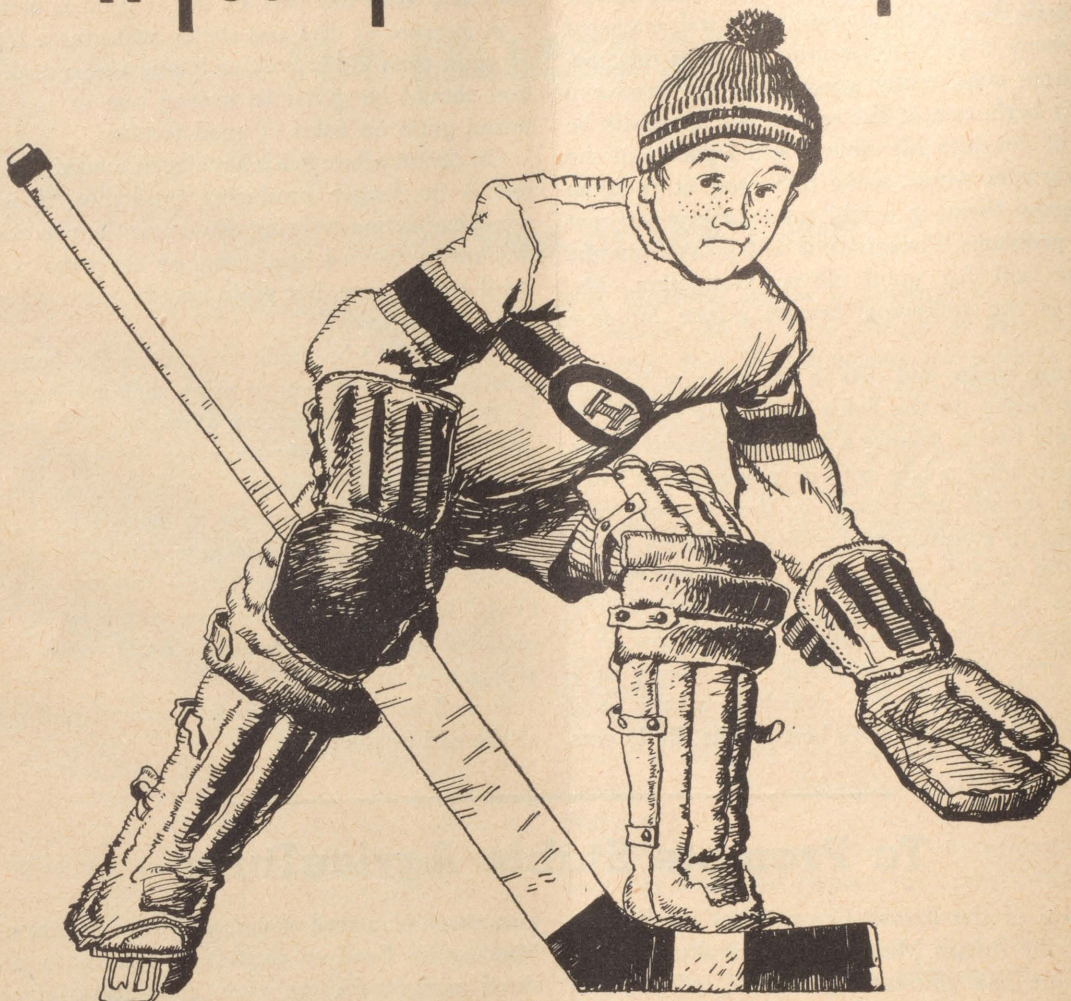
"I found the cattle most interesting, because I know more about them; but I liked the talks on chemistry and corn; also Sir Wm. Ogg's talk about soil and its ways".

"In the chemistry building I found most interesting the way one could heat glass and put it into any shape".

"The surroundings of the college are ideal, and all the experiments interesting; but I was particularly interested in the ways of improving the herds of cattle and pigs, and in ways of soil fertilization."

So convinced are the teen-agers and some of their friends of the value of the trip that they contributed more than half of the expense. The local School Board fully agrees that the trip was worthwhile. Not only is it making up the balance, but it is budgeting for a similar trip next year.

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There's one way to protect such a goal—and that's by saving. Canada Savings Bonds make saving easy.

Set yourself an amount that you think you ought to save this year—then commit yourself to this program by putting in your order for Canada Savings Bonds.

You can buy them through your bank or investment dealer for cash or in deferred instalments. The money you save this way is as safe as Canada, and you'll be surprised how soon it will mount up. Canada Savings Bonds can be cashed for full face value plus interest.

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has
Something
to
Save for*

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